FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1842. [NO. 1306.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MORE NEW GOODS.

In addition to the Stock on hand, the Subscriber has just received some very superior Muslins and Lawns, black & white, Ginghams, Crape Camlets, Erminets, Gambroon and Summer Cassimeres.

Those in want of CHEAP GOODS, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

P. TAYLOR.

[illegible] 1, 1842. 5-1s

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR.
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

[illegible] 2, 1842. 5-tf

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Academy wish to employ a Teacher for that Institution. Those wishing the situation will please address the Secretary, post paid, immediately.

M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.

Pittsborough, June 7. [illegible]

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

[illegible] McIntosh and others vs. Joseph Gilbert and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that [illegible] Wadsworth and wife Lydia, Joshua [illegible] Wadsworth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, [illegible] weeks, notifying said Defendants [illegible] before the Judge of this Honorable Court, at the Court House in Carthage, [illegible] Monday after the last Monday of August [illegible], then and there to plead, answer or demur to [illegible] judgment will be taken pro confesso [illegible].

Witness S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of February, A. D. 1842.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscriber takes this method to return his thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he [illegible] in Fayetteville, and trusts by attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is better than a slow pound," he has resolved to [illegible] to suit the times.

[illegible] work done at his Establishment [illegible] make, as he employs none [illegible].

[illegible]

HENRY BAKER.

[illegible] May 25, 1842. [illegible]

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of for Cash. H. B.

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
May 20, 1842.

DAVID UNDERWOOD of Sampson County, having on the second day of April filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June next, why the said David Underwood should not be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

F. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the [illegible] House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

H. ERAMBERT,

TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay fine prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop when made as cut.

May 2[illegible], 1842. 1-3m

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYESTUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustic, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copiava, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu. Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Paints. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842. 1t

Important to Millers and Mill Owners.

Agency of the Burr Mill Stone Manufactory, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Agents for Messrs. Egenton & Morris, of Baltimore, in the above line of business, offer to the public the following testimonials. First—We, as Agents, have sold since the year 1836, between Eight and Ten Thousand Dollars worth of the "French Burr for Wheat, and the Cologne Stone for Corn," always warranting the quality of the same, and in no instance has one of our customers complained of the quality of either. We call your attention particularly to the reduction of Twenty Dollars per pair on former prices of the Burrs, to meet the pressure of the times.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

May 26, 1842.

COMPOSITION METAL.

THE Subscribers also have just received a large assortment of Composition Metal, cast ready for use, consisting of Boxes, Inks, Steps, Gudgeons, Sockets, &c. &c., the quality of which is unsurpassed in this country, for Mill Gudgeons and other irons to run on.

C. J. & R. M. O.

RICHMOND, VA., January 15, 1842.

Messrs. Egenton & Morris—Gentlemen: The first of the two runners which came to hand, we immediately put into operation, and found it to be in every respect a first rate mill stone; the second one we have never used, as we found a few days after giving the order for it that it would be best for us to put a new back on an old one and use it for this season. This second one our miller thinks from its appearance cannot be inferior to the first. The cast iron eyes they like very much, and greatly prefer them to any other eye. The stone which we have in use was very well balanced. It is probable that we shall require every year hereafter, for some time to come, either new runners or bed stones for our old ones—(sixteen years in all), were not originally very good, and have become very much worse; and it will always give us pleasure to send our orders to you so long as you can supply us with such as those received from you in July last.

Signed, R. B. HAXALL & CO.

The subscribers testify that they have for many years been using French Burr Mill Stones, from the manufactory of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given them satisfaction, and from the confidence they have in the integrity of the house, their long experience and care in the selection of the blocks, they take pleasure in recommending them to others.

Signed, JAS. CHESTER & SON.

Baltimore, March 19, 1842.

I have purchased several pair of Burr Mill Stones of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and they have always given perfect satisfaction.

Signed, WILLIAM WIERMAN.

Baltimore, March 21, 1842.

I have purchased French Burr Mill Stones from Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and they have given perfect satisfaction.

Signed, HU. JENKINS.

Baltimore, March 21, 1842.

I, the undersigned, have been in the habit of purchasing for myself and others, for upwards of twenty years, French Burr Mill Stones from Messrs. Egenton & Morris, and in no instance have I had cause of complaint.

Signed, JNO. BRADFORD.

Baltimore, March 21, 1842.

GEORGETOWN CANAL MILLS, D. C.,
March 29, 1842.

Messrs. Egenton & Morris—Gentlemen: The four pairs of Burrs purchased of you for my new Mill, were in good face and balance when received, it being only necessary to open the furrows and polish the face by the usual process of grinding or passing water through them, to put them in perfect condition. They are all of even quality and put together in the best possible manner. I have manufactured, since the middle of August last, thirty-nine thousand five hundred barrels of flour, all of which has passed inspection as superfine flour without a single exception. I therefore pronounce the Burrs *as being as good as can possibly be made, in every particular.* They will average fifty barrels of flour per day. I consider the cast iron eyes certainly an improvement; they afford more grinding surface, and less liable to get out of order, and save the necessity of ever sinking the irons afterwards; and besides, the new cast iron eyes saves the cost of sinking the irons and balancing the runners in the first place, as would be necessary in the old way of starting Burrs. The advantage in favor of the cast iron eye I consider worth twenty-five dollars per Burr.

Signed, THOS. J. DAVIS.

BALTIMORE, March 31, 1842.

We have used French Burr Mill Stones made by Egenton & Morris, for many years, and have found them in every instance of superior manufacture, and the blocks of which they are composed of unexceptionable quality.

Signed, BAYLIES & TYSON.

I have used Messrs. Egenton & Morris' French Burr Mill Stones, and have been perfectly satisfied that they are of good quality and well made, and have performed to my entire satisfaction.

Signed, J. VICKERS.

Baltimore, March 31, 1842.

I have purchased at different times several pairs of Burr Mill Stones, from Egenton & Morris, the quality of which has without any exception proved entirely satisfactory.

Signed, CHAS. WORTHINGTON.

This is to certify that I have for many years been using French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given me perfect satisfaction; and from my knowledge of the experience of the said gentlemen, and their care in the selection of the blocks, I cheerfully recommend them to others. The cast iron eyes used by these gentlemen I consider a decided improvement.

Signed, CHRISTIAN KELLAR,
Of the late firm of Kellar & Forman.

Baltimore, March 31, 1842.

The undersigned has been for many years using French Burr Mill Stones, from the manufactory of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, which have given him satisfaction, and from the confidence he has in the integrity of the house, their long experience and care in the selection of the blocks, he takes pleasure in recommending them to others. He has also to state that in the past year he received four pair of six feet stones for his new mill.

Signed, HENRY WHITE.

Baltimore, April 13, 1842.

This is to certify, that during the last twenty-five years I have put in motion a great many Burr Stones of Messrs. Egenton & Morris' make, and as a proof of their good quality, I do not now recollect a single instance wherein they have not given satisfaction. My own opinion is they are at least equal both in make and quality to any I have seen. The cast iron eye in the runner, introduced by them, I consider a very great improvement.

Signed, WM. H. RICHARDSON.

Baltimore, April 14, 1842.

Mr. W. H. Richardson done the Mill-wright work of the Galego Mill, and Messrs. Haxall's Mill, in Richmond, Va., Mr. Thos. J. Davis' Canal Mill, in Georgetown, D. C., and many of the large flouring mills in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber has for fifteen or twenty years bought of Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Mill Stones made of the French Burr Blocks, which have in all cases proven good and given entire satisfaction.

Signed, JACOB G. DAVIES.

Baltimore, April 1842.

This is to certify that the undersigned has been making use of Egenton & Morris' Mill Stones for the last twenty-five or six years, and he has always found them to be of a very superior quality. They make use of the iron eyes, a great improvement, saving at least twenty-five dollars per pair, and therefore can be recommended in preference to any others I have ever seen in use.

Signed, HUGH ARTHUR, *Mill-wright.*

Baltimore, April 16, 1842.

OFFICE BALTIMORE WATER COMPANY,
April 16, 1842.

I have been acquainted with the firm of Egenton & Morris, Mill Stone manufacturers, for twenty years, and in that time have bought of them twelve to fifteen pair of French Burr Mill Stones, for the use of the Water Company. They were sometimes taken from the shop without any previous directions from the millers, and at other times made under the especial orders of the persons who were to attend to the grinding and general management of the mills. In all cases they have given the most entire satisfaction, and I do not now recollect an instance in which a complaint was made. The cast iron eye used by them is also an improvement, which may be recommended to all who are engaged in milling. I am not a miller, and have only to repeat the opinions of those who have used the improvement mentioned above.

Signed, W. WINCHESTER.

I have been in the business now about eight years, and in that time I have used a good many Burr Mill Stones of Egenton & Morris' manufacture, which always have given the greatest satisfaction. Persons buying Mill Stones of any description will be pleased with their selection.

Signed, JAS. MURRAY, *Mill-wright.*

Baltimore, April 21, 1842.

REFERENCE.

South Carolina.—Jas. Bivings, Esq., Spartansburg District; Wood, Beatty & Co., Yorkville; Samuel McAliley, Esq., Chester C. H.; B. F. Sadler, Esq., Lancaster C. H.; P. & R. Boyce, Columbia.

North Carolina.—Richard Yarbrough, Esq., Watkins & Farley, Milton; James T. Morehead, Esq., Greensborough; Jacob Ramsour, Esq., John Hoke, Esq., Lincolnton; Jacob Carroll, Esq., Salisbury; P. McNelty, Esq., Newbern; W. W. Elms, W. H. Neal, Charlotte; Dr. John A. Foulks, Geisinger & Cobb, Col. Daniel Clapp, Guilford county; Enoch Moore, Esq., Blakely, Col. M. R. Moore, Stokes county; Thomas Webb, Esq., Person county; Col. Wm. Hancock, Moore county; H. & J. Fogleman, M. Shoffner, Orange county; Dawson Cox, Thos. Maffitt, Randolph county; Jacob Beeker, Rowan co.; R. S. Laughlin, Jno. Wagoner, Davidson county; John Bost, John Eddleman, Cabarrus county, Owen McAlier, Esq.

Alabama.—Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville.

Virginia.—R. W. Williams, Esq., Danville; Jas. T. Clark, James McCraw & Co., Mt. Laurel, Halifax county; T. & G. W. Shanks, Salem, Bottetourt county; Nelson & Stockdell, Dunn, McIlwain & Brownly, Petersburg; John Hollins, Esq., Lynchburg.

Tennessee.—Murchison & Reid.

To Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell.

Dear Sirs: Herewith you will receive copies of several testimonials which we have received from our customers relative to the quality and performance of the Burrs. We have been selling them now about 30 years. This list we might have extended to almost any length, but prudence forbids carrying it further. These gentlemen who have favored us with these testimonials are amongst the oldest and most experienced in the milling business, and of the highest standing.

We have only to state that we have been engaged in the business of importing and manufacturing French Burrs more than thirty years in this city. The members of the present firm have at different times resided at the quarries in France, for several years in succession, and when not residing there have gone regularly for the purpose of procuring the best materials.

We warrant all the French Burrs we make to give satisfaction. If on fair trial they are found not to do so, we take the Burrs at the mill and make another pair, or refund the price, at the option of the purchaser.

In order to meet the present embarrassing times we have come to the conclusion to reduce the present prices $20 in the pair, from 3 feet 6 in diameter to 5 feet inclusive.

Your ob't serv'ts,
EGENTON & MORRIS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was held on Monday and Tuesday last. Col. Allen Rogers, Sen. was chosen Chairman, and Charles Manly, Esq. acted as Secretary.

The President of the Company, Gen. Patterson, submitted a very interesting Report, touching the operations of the Company, the past year. We made a memorandum of the following facts, as the Report was read to the meeting. The Receipts upon the Road, since the last Report, have amounted (omitting fractions) to $66,000—of which sum, $29,000 was for Freight, $28,000 for Passengers, and $7,000 for Mail service. The amount received for Freight, falls short of the Receipts from the same source, the preceding year, $1,000, while the transportation of Passengers has yielded near $2,000 more than was received that year—making the whole reduction of Receipts for the present year, about $2,000 less than they were during the last; a reduction easily accounted for by the fact, that from careful enquiry, there are estimated to be in the hands of the producers, who send their Crops to market on this Road, about 3,000 hogsheads of Tobacco alone.

We were pleased to hear, that the whole amount of interest due by the Company (and for which the State is bound) has been promptly paid.

The Report was referred, with the accounts, to a Committee for examination, consisting of Judge Battle and John H. Bryan, Esq. of Wake, and Patrick Hamilton, Esq. of Granville. And the meeting then adjourned until 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon.

TUESDAY, 4 o'clock.

The hour to which the meeting stood adjourned having arrived, it was called to order, and Judge Battle, from the Committee appointed yesterday, made a detailed Report, in which a high compliment was paid to the accuracy and fidelity with which the Accounts have been kept. A general retrenchment of expenditures, in all the ramifications of the Road, was recommended, so far as the same can be done consistently with its proper management.

A very animated discussion took place on the subject of Retrenchment generally, in which the following gentlemen participated, viz: George W. Mordecai, Richard Smith, John H. Bryan, Judge Cameron, Bernard Dupuy, Ruffin Tucker, William Boylan, William Tucker, E. P. Guion and Judge Battle.

The Stockholders then proceeded to the election of a President and five Directors, to manage the concerns of the Company, the ensuing year. Gen. Patterson received an *unanimous* vote for President, and the old Board of Directors were re-elected, with the exception of Judge Cameron and Col. William Robards, both of whom declined serving. The following gentlemen now constitute the Directory:

Dr. Joseph W. Hawkins of Warren.
Patrick Hamilton, Esq. of Granville.
John S. Eaton, Esq. ditto.
George W. Mordecai, Esq. of Wake.
William Boylan, Esq. ditto.

Just before the meeting adjourned, the following resolution was submitted by Mr. Bryan, accompanied by some remarks, in which he paid a just tribute to the character of the gentleman to whom it refers:

Resolved unanimously, That the Stockholders feel the utmost confidence in the ability, zeal, and devotion to the interests of the Company, of their respected President, Gen. *Samuel F. Patterson.*

The Resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Earthquake at St. Domingo.—The brig Joseph Atkins, arrived at Boston on Friday from Jeremie, whence she sailed on the 19th ult. Captain H. states that the earthquake of the 8th was severe at Jeremie, but no damage was sustained. The ground and water were much agitated, and in the latter a change of from 4 to 8 feet took place in the course of a few minutes; but whether the tide rose and fell, or the island settled, and resumed its position again, to produce that effect, was a subject of much speculation. Captain Higgins also states that the destruction of the town of Cape Haytien was complete, only two buildings remaining standing. The earthquake happening on a market day, great numbers of persons were in the city from the country, together with mules, &c., so that the loss of life was greater. It was estimated that 4000 persons perished, besides a great number of mules and other animals, and such was the stench arising from such a mass of dead bodies, that no person could long remain in the place.

Captain H. also states that Port au Platt was entirely destroyed, though but few lives were lost, and that the mountain in the rear of St. Mares was rent asunder so that teams passed through the aperture.

POETRY.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Bachelor's Hall—what a fine looking place it is,
"Kape me in sich" all the days of my life;
"Sure I think" what a "blushin honor it is,
"Nivir at all" to be tied to a wife.

"See the ould Bachelor" merry and "plased" enough,
Placing his "tay kittle" over the fire—
Soon it "boils hot"—"St. Patrick," he's glad enough,
(If he were present) to drink with the Squire.

Not like a hog of a husband, sitting
Awkward enough, "giving the child some tay"—
"But like a jolly fellow" in his arm chair sitting,
"Perfectly at home"—"Puffing away."

Pots, dishes and tin-pans, and such grasy commodities,
"Divil the bit" ever enter his door,
"His la der's" a store-house of most excellent "oddities;"
Things that have always been neighbors "before."

"His meal being o'er, the table left sitting so,
"Bring the Cigars"—life's but a span;
Hunger now "returns" when he's smoking and drinking so,
"Och! behold him" what a "Lord of a man."

Late in the night when he goes to bed "shiverin";
"Nivir a bit" does he hear a child "squall"—
Rolls gloriously over under his kiverin:
"Good luck" to the pictur' of "bachelor's hall."

J. W. S.

Richmond, June 6, 1842.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

We have been favored by a friend, with the following interesting account of the Exercises at the recent Commencement at Chapel Hill:

Mr. Gales: For the gratification of those who could not come up to the great Literary Festival of our University, I beg leave to furnish you with the subjoined hurried account. Though from several causes, the number of Visiters was not so great as on some former occasions, yet no one hence inferred a diminished interest in the public towards this nursery of its youth; on the contrary, there were decisive indications of unabated interest, and renewed determination to sustain the University.

The examination began on Monday, the 23d of May, and was continued through the forenoon of Tuesday, the 31st, at which time the President examined the Senior Class on National and Constitutional Law, in the presence of the Governor of the State, and other Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees.

In consequence of the failure of the two Societies to choose Representatives to appear on Wednesday evening of Commencement week, the competitors from the Freshman Class did not appear on the Stage until Tuesday evening; but an instructive exhibition had been provided for Monday evening, when Professor Green, at the request of the Senior Class, preached a Valedictory Discourse from the text—"Remember this, and show yourselves men"—*Isaiah, chap. 46, verse 8.* The Preacher seemed to feel that the occasion was no ordinary one, and spoke with great dignity, pathos and unction; he did not "shun to declare the whole counsel of God." He drew such a full, fearless and faithful picture of their responsibilities, and of the diseased and brutish libertine, as will be long remembered.

The public Exercises for Tuesday, is exhibited in the following bill:

Declaimers selected from the Freshman Class:

1. DE WITT C. STONE, (Franklin) Sprague on the Massachusetts claims.
2. EUGENE J. HINTON, (Bertie) Sheridan on the trial of Warren Hastings.
3. OWEN D. HOLMES (Wilmington) Berrien on the limitation of the Veto Power.
4. JESSE P. SMITH, (Fayetteville) Ames on the British Treaty.
5. JAMES J. HERRING, (Lenoir) Clay on the Compromise Bill.
6. WALLER R. STAPLES, (Patrick Co. Va.) McDuffie on the Amendment of the Constitution.

The forenoon of Wednesday was set apart for the delivery of the Anniversary Oration by Judge Mason, of Virginia, but when the hour arrived, the President read to the expecting multitude a Letter from Judge Mason, in which he feelingly regretted that the pressure of indispensable business prevented him from attending. But the audience did not retire until they had been gratified by a novel, instructive, and entertaining exhibition. The indefatigable Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Mitchell, made various very successful experiments with the fine electro magnetic apparatus (which the University has lately procured from Boston.) He produced powerful and most rapid motion by magnetism alone, and demonstrated the practicability of its application to the useful arts, but seemed to think that the cost of copper and zinc (materials indispensable to the excitation of the magnetic influence in such a degree as to be useful) would hinder it from coming into successful competition with steam.

On Wednesday evening, the Speakers selected for the Sophomore class appeared on the stage, viz.

1. JOHN COWAN (Wilmington) Character of Mahmoud II—Anonymous.
2. ROBERT H. COWAN (Wilmington) Rayner on the New Jersey contested election.
3. JOHN BALLANFANT (Maury Co. Tenn.) Rhett on the Appropriation Bill.
4. ROBERT T. FULLER (Caswell) Everett on laying the Corner Stone of the Lexington Monument.
5. WILLIAM A. BLOUNT, (Washington) Influence of Revolutions on Society—Anonymous.
6. ROBIN AP. C. JONES, (Hillsborough,) Prospects of our Country. Dr. Hooper's Address before the Literary Societies.

THURSDAY—*(Commencement day.)*

The procession moved at 10 o'clock A. M. from the South Building for Gerard Hall. The Procession passed the Monument of Dr. Caldwell with bared heads and entered the Hall in reversed order, when there was

1. Prayer. By Dr. MITCHELL.
2. Salutatory Oration.
   FRANCIS T. BRYAN, *Raleigh.*
3. Oration. "Obligations of Educated men."
   JOSEPH J. SUMMERELL, *Northampton.*
4. Oration. "Principles of the Old Federal Party."
   RUFUS BARRINGER, *Cabarrus.*
5. Oration. "Spirit of Reform."
   WILLIAM H. HAIGH, *Fayetteville.*
6. Oration "Reciprocal influence of Science and Religion."
   WILLIAM F. LEWIS, *Edgecombe.*

AFTERNOON.

Procession as in Forenoon.

EXERCISES.

1. Eloge de Louis-Phillippe.
   WILLIAM A. BELL, *Greene Co., Ala.*
2. Oration. "Reverence for the Past."
   WILLIAM S. MULLINS, *Fayetteville.*
3. Oration. "The Middle Ages."
   WILLIAM F. MARTIN, *Elizabeth City.*
4. Degrees conferred,* viz: A. B. on the Graduating Class, and A. M. on the following Gentlemen, viz: ALBERT G. HUBBARD, *Newbern.* Rev. THOMAS R. OWEN, *Washington.* WILLIAM P. BOND, *Brownsville, Tenn.*
5. Report of the Faculty.
6. Valedictory.
   THOMAS J. MORISEY, *Sampson.*
7. Prayer. By PROF. GREEN.

Names of the Graduating Class.

Richard J. Ashe, Rufus Barringer, William A. Bell, Francis T. Bryan, Jas. A. Caldwell, James W. Campbell, Robert McG. Campbell, David Coleman, James L. Dusenbery, Stephen S. Green, William H. Haigh, William W. Harris, Charles P. Heartwell, William J. Hays, Peter J. Holmes, John F. Jack, William F. Lewis, William F. Martin, William P. McBee, Thomas J. Morisey, William S. Mullins, Israel L. Pickens, Nathaniel H. Quince, George W. Ruffin, John B. Smith, Ashley W. Spaight, Joseph J. Summerell, Ruffin W. Tomlinson, Richard D. Wilson.

The Public Exercises of the young Gentlemen were well performed. The Speeches of the Graduating Class were marked by manly good sense and many of them by a graceful elocution.

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*A new and interesting ceremony was introduced on this occasion, viz: the presentation by the President in the name of the Faculty, of an elegant copy of the Holy Scriptures to each Member of the Graduating Class.

MORE FROM THE RECORDS.

Clay's Land Bill has passed the Senate—25 Senators voting for it, *Mr. Mangum* of the number, and 20 against it, among whom was *Mr. Brown.* Now who is the *true* Representative of the *sentiments* and *interests* of the people of North Carolina: *Mangum* or *Brown*? *Mangum* votes to *give up* to his State her *just claim* to *an equal share* of the proceeds of the public lands, amounting annually to upwards of a million of dollars; *Brown* votes *against* it, and still *he* is claimed as the true Representative of North Carolina!

Hopes are entertained that the Bill will also pass the House, but if it does, the President will again veto it.—*Western Carolinian, May 14, 1836, J. W. Hampton, Editor.*

Here reader, is another peep into the past. The author of the above is now abusing Mr. Clay and the *Whigs*, for the passage of this same distribution law. It passed both Houses of Congress in 1836, by large majorities—in the House by 155 to 38—more than two-thirds.

Again, Mr. Hampton, (who was then a Whig,) speaking in relation to the passage of this Bill, discoursed as follows: "It now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. It is *devoutly to be hoped* that '*Monsieur Veto*' will discard for once, the advice of the *evil spirits* by whom he is surrounded, and look to the good of his country. It is said that *Van Buren, Benton, &c.*, are using their endeavors to get a veto, and *fears* are entertained that they may succeed."

After reading these extracts and comparing them with the present political scribblings of the editor of the "Jeffersonian," what Democrat can place confidence in that paper? In less than four years after penning the above sentiments, the Editor wheeled about, and became a thorough-going *Van Buren, Bentonian* man; and he is now cheek by jowl with *Bedford Brown*, who, in 1836, did *not* represent the *true interests* of North Carolina, because he voted *against* the Distribution Bill. At the Convention here on the 20th of May, Mr. Brown let off his steam against Mr. *Clay* and the *Whigs*, for the passage of this Bill, at a thundering rate—calling it a corruption bribe, &c. Mr. Brown has not changed: he was opposed to the measure in 1836. But the Jeffersonian man has performed "Jim Crow," and is now reiterating the sentiments of Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown, Louis D. Henry, and the *Mecklenburg Democrats*, were all called *Tories* in 1836, but now they are marvellously proper fellows.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

An Interesting Scene.—Divine service was lately performed on the Sabbath at the Institute of the Refuge for the Adult Destitute Deaf and Dumb, in Holborn, London. The congregation was chiefly composed of deaf and dumb persons, and it was believed that this was the first attempt at instructing in scriptural doctrines by public worship that class of the suffering community, laboring under the deprivation of the sense of hearing, ever made. The service was conducted after the following manner:

> "Mr. Rosser, a deaf and dumb gentleman, performed, if it may be so termed, selections from the morning service, which was done by making signs with his fingers, and the rapidity with which he did it was wonderful. The Lord's Prayer was delivered entirely by pantomimical gestures, and was a beautiful specimen of expressive silence. After the morning service, Mr. J. G. Simpson delivered a short but eloquent discourse from the 35th chapter of Isaiah, and it was conveyed to his audience through the medium of signs, as he slowly proceeded, by Miss Janet Crouch, a remarkably intelligent little girl, only eight years of age, who, although neither deaf nor dumb, is as conversant with the signs as the oldest adult of the deaf and dumb members of the institution. The rapidity of the child's motions by which she conveyed the discourse delivered by Mr. Simpson was astonishing. At the conclusion of the discourse the deaf and dumb were asked, by the same medium of signs, whether they perfectly understood what had been delivered, to which they assented. The singular spectacle of the holy scriptures being expounded by signs, was altogether of a most impressive nature."

The young ladies in Vermont, it is said, tho' we don't believe it, still continue to kiss the lips of young temperance men, to see whether they have been tampering with the julip.—*Balt. Sun.*

A *fair* exchange, certainly, and a natural one, too,

For instead of green mint to mix with their julips,
They find it far sweeter to use essence of two lips.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

TARIFF POLICY—FREE TRADE.

There is no subject upon which the American people were *formerly* more united than in reference to the importance of cherishing Domestic Manufactures; and it is not a little remarkable that at the time to which we refer, whatever of opposition to that policy existed in the South, where now it encounters the most violent hostility, was breathed in scarcely audible whispers; and that the loudest clamors against it proceeded from the *North* and *East*, whose citizens, long engaged in a lucrative carrying trade, feared that their extensive commercial operations would be seriously crippled, if not entirely cut off, by the success of the manufacturing system.—And it is still farther worthy of remark, that, amongst the most violent present opponents of the policy, in the South, we recognize the names of distinguished gentlemen, who assisted in laying its foundations broad and deep, and yet who, with a worse than cannibal appetite, now seek to devour their own offspring. We need only appeal to the legislative history of the country to show, that, until 1824, there was scarcely any organized sectional or political opposition to the Tariff policy—and that, up to that time, and especially after the bitter experience of its wisdom and necessity, forced upon us by the sufferings of the people under the Embargo and Non-Intercourse laws and the War of 1812, it was regarded, by Southern men, and especially by the Republican party, as the true policy of the nation—that it had been recommended and urged upon Congress by every Southern President—and that that one of them especially, who is regarded as peculiarly the founder and apostle of the Republican party, not only pressed it upon Congress, but in his private letters, (see the volumes of his published Correspondence,) declared that he regarded it as of paramount importance to the security of our national independence. Such were the opinions of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Crawford, & Lowndes,—and down to 1828, at least, of Van Buren also. We are well aware that the Tariff of 1816 was warmly opposed, both from the East and from the South; but the events of the war of 1812 were then fresh in the memory of the people, and the opposition, though decided, was not of a vindictive and heated character, nor did any one then dream of nullifying its provisions. That "peaceable remedy" was reserved for a future occasion—and strange to say, it was recommended, if not invented by the very man, who is entitled to a full portion of the odium, if it be such, or as we regard it, to the honor of giving birth to the system it was designed to arrest and overthrow. We mean, of course, John C. Calhoun. And we do not think we do him any injustice when we say, that, though his *opinions* on this subject have been as widely divergent as the poles asunder, his *motive* has been always the same,—like the magnetic needle, invariably pointing to the lode-stone. He was a Tariff man when Tariff opinions appeared to be the broad road to the Chief Magistracy; but when he began to see that, even if in this impression he erred not, it was not at all probable, while Henry Clay lived, that the victory achieved under that banner would "*enure to his benefit*," he flew to the other extreme of the circle, with the expectation of becoming the champion and leader of the opposing school. But here, too, disappointment awaited him: and, after standing aloof for a-while from party struggles, he united himself with the Whigs, again to desert them, and to take his position in the ranks of the opposing party, under the influence, for the first time openly avowed, of the ambitiously selfish principle by which his recent political career has been colored and controlled.

It has been customary, in the discussion of the Tariff question, not to go farther back than 1816,—in reference to which era, by the way, it may be here properly remarked, that the grounds of opposition then assumed by the opponents of the measure were very different from those now taken—the arguments then resorted to having been so overwhelmingly refuted by the practical results of the system, that its antagonists were forced to abandon them, and to take precisely opposite positions. And we are now indebted to the research of an Indiana cotemporary for culling from the records the subjoined resolution, which was adopted by the House of Representatives as far back as the year 1809, (June 7th,) and which it informs us was agreed to by *a decided and almost rigidly Democratic majority:*

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and report to this House, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, for the purpose of *protecting and fostering the manufactures of the United States*, together with a statement of the several manufacturing establishments which have been commenced, the progress which has been made in them, and the success with which they have been attended, and such other information as, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be material in exhibiting a general view of the manufactures of the United States."

This resolution, it will be perceived, was adopted during Mr. Madison's first Presidential term, when the Republican party had the decided ascendancy in every department of the federal government. Then, our foreign importations had been cut off by the embargo and non-intercourse laws, and our people found it difficult to supply themselves with a sufficiency of the absolute necessaries of life—with cloths, sugar, salt, and iron,—and the prices even of the limited quantities which they were able to obtain were so high as to place it almost out of the power of any but the wealthier classes to purchase them.—Then, Congress called upon the Secretary of the Treasury—for what? For a tariff of duties adapted alone to *revenue*, or even with the slightest reference to the state of the treasury? No; but for "a plan," the primary and essential purpose of which was, (mark the language!) the "*protecting* and *fostering* the manufactures of the United States." And in favor of this resolution majorities of the delegations of three of the four Southern States, (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia,) voted—South Carolina, now the nucleus of opposition to the system, being then nearly unanimous in its favor. See the vote:

	Yeas		Nays
Virginia,	12		9
North Carolina,	8	"	3
South Carolina,	6	"	1
Georgia,	1	"	3
Total,	27		16

And yet South Carolina was then probably, even more than now, interested in the export trade; for although the actual amount of her exports—cotton, rice and indigo—was less than it is at present, we think that *relatively* it was more. At that time, the cotton States of the South West were almost uninhabited, and *she* was the principal producer of that great staple on this continent; whereas she is now of less than secondary rank among the cotton States, so limited is her capacity of production, and so heavy the cost, as compared with the fertile valley of the Mississippi—while her export of indigo has long ago been cut off by that of the East Indies, and that of her rice, if it is not diminishing, has not materially increased.

And this remark leads us to say that the day is not far distant, unless the signs of the times be singularly deceptive, when the fate that attended the indigo will overtake the cotton of the South, so far as the demand for the English market is concerned. This apprehension, we are aware, is derided as chimerical by some persons, who are reluctant to admit any fact which militates against a theory, imbibed from their college text-books and nurtured by their political antipathies and prepossessions. But the voice of the past, as well as events transpiring before their eyes, should, it seems to us, be sufficiently emphatic and unequivocal to dispel the illusion under which they labor, and to convince them, that, however sound, as speculative truths, may be the free trade dogmas of Adam Smith, they can never safely be adopted, by any one nation, as the basis of its commercial policy, while all other nations discard them, and legislate upon diametrically opposite principles.

What says the voice of the Past? As soon as the independence of these States was established, "Great Britain, through the East India Company, (says the Address of the Whig members of the New York Legislature to their constituents,) directed her attention to Asia in order to cut off those articles (indigo and rice) from this country. Of indigo, the total imports in Great Britain in 1782, was 495,101 pounds, of which 469,566 pounds came from the United States, and only 25,535 pounds from Asia. In 1788, the total imports of that article amounted to 2,086,901 pounds, of which, 1,060,164 pounds were received from this country, and 1,025,737 pounds from Asia. In May, 1792, the Directors of the East India Company first announced to the British government the success of their attempt to make the indigo of India surpass that of America, and to exclude it from the English market; and now indigo has ceased to be raised in the United States." This is what *has* been done in reference to an article which once formed a considerable item in the exports of South Carolina.

And what do the events now transpiring clearly indicate? "The same policy (says the New York Address) is now being pursued with reference to rice, which will before many years be also excluded from the English market, by reason of the great supply that country will obtain from her East India colonies. The same remark is also applicable to the great Southern staple of cotton; and the day is close at hand when the English manufacturer will prescribe his own low price to the Southern planter, or refuse to take his product. That this event is near transpiring, is evident from the well established fact that the cotton crop in the East Indies in 1841 is more than the entire crop in the United States in 1827, and more than our total exports in any year prior to 1832, being estimated at 800,000 bales, and showing an increase more rapid than at any time in the U. States since its introduction into this country. These facts should convince our Southern friends that within the short period of six years they must propose to grow cotton at four or six cents per pound, or turn their attention to something else." The Address from which we have made this extract was written several weeks ago—and its prediction seems, by the tenor of the last advices from England, to be nearer to its confirmation than we had supposed possible. The Liverpool Mercury of the 25th of April, states, that, during the preceding week, the total amount of imports into that city was 9978 bags of cotton, of which 3592 were from the United States, 3362 *from Bombay*, 2388 from the West Indies, and 696 from Brazil. The same paper contains the following table of exports into Great Britain, for sixteen weeks, ending April 22, for the past and present year:

	Year 1842.	Year 1841.
American,	242,598	236,724
Brazil,	28,001	27,146
Egyptian,	6,593	15,443
Demerara, West India, &c.	4,586	11,844
East India,	92,698	46,289
Total,	474,476	397,446

It will be seen that while the increase in the imports of American cotton has been in the ratio of about 15 per cent., that of East India cotton is more than 100 per cent.; and that, for the week ending on the 25th, the imports from India were within 300 bales of the imports from the United States. Such are the *facts!* Others are as capable of reasoning upon them as we are, and hence we deem no comment necessary; except that he must have been an inattentive observer of the policy of the British Government towards foreign countries, and especially towards the United States, who does not read, in passing events, a deliberate and settled purpose to expel our cotton, as she has already superseded our indigo, and as she has always excluded our breadstuffs, from her market, as soon as circumstances will justify the attempt.

What it behooves us to do, with these unequivocal manifestations of commercial (not to say of national) hostility before our eyes, does not, in our opinion, admit of a doubt—however correct in theory may be the doctrines of the Free Trade school, or however beneficial might be the influence which they would exert upon the comfort, the civilization and freedom of mankind, if they were universally adopted. Interest, no less than that just sense of national honor, which scorns the idea of an imputed inferiority, and which ought therefore to repel the legislation of foreign governments based upon that assumption, and, along with it, of our dependence, demands the adoption of retaliatory and countervailing duties, by which we shall either force other nations to relax the rigorous provisions of their commercial systems, or, if they still obstinately adhere to them, will place us in a position to defy their effects. These were the opinions of "the fathers of the Republican church"—of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison and of Monroe—long before those decided indications of British hostility to American interests, and the untiring selfishness which she displays in the protection of her own, had been so unequivocally and clearly betrayed. They were the opinions of Gen. Jackson at a still later period, who complained, justly and indignantly, when, in 1822, he was a candidate for the Presidency, of the exclusive effects of British legislation—denying us access to her ports, except with cotton, while, by excessive importation of her manufactures into our ports, millions were annually drawn from the pockets of the American people to feed the pauper laborers by whom they were fabricated, and to pour fresh streams of wealth into the already bursting coffers of the aristocratic capitalists who fatten on their toil. He well remarked that a long persistence in this policy—this one-sided free trade—would soon *make paupers of us*, and the remark, if not literally confirmed, is not very far from the truth. We desire to see the American people relieved from this servile dependence upon the caprice of foreign nations. We have the elements of independence and prosperity scattered around us, in boundless profusion, by a beneficent Providence—we have the skill and the industry to bring these elements into action, and to insure, by their mutual interchange, a degree of prosperity never yet attained amidst the eternal fluctuations of foreign commerce—and we shall only secure the high and enviable destiny which it is our privilege to achieve, when we shall have taken that course, in reference to this great question, which the interests, no less than the honor of the country—which patriotism as well as sound policy, imperatively demands.

GENERAL JACKSON AND PROTECTION.

When General Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency in 1822, he was addressed for the purpose of ascertaining his views on the subject of protecting American Industry. From his reply we quote the following strong and patriotic language:

"What is the situation of the present times—what is the situation of the Agriculturist? Where has the American Farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor home market. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding *paupers* and laborers in England, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves."

Put that in your pipe and smoke it, ye sticklers for one-sided free trade. Every President of the Republic, from the days of Washington to the days of Van Buren, advocated the protection of domestic industry. It is only within a few years that a party has sprung up, which refuses to throw a shield over domestic interests, and is willing to allow rapacious British tax gatherers to levy contributions *ad libitum* upon those who should be American free men. We have heard much nonsense of British Whigs, but here is a real British party which has arisen since 1822. It matters not, they tell us, how much the British may tax our labor, their's shall go scot free. The views and experience of the great men of days gone by is quoted on all other subjects; is it of no worth on this subject?

N. Y. Mechanic.

FROM THE INDIANA JOURNAL.

FREE TRADE.

What is *free* trade?

Does it consist, reader, in charging me five dollars for the privilege of dealing with you, while you deal with me *scot free?* This, you reply, is not *free* trade.

Well, such is the free trade of the loco focos.

The whole of this question amounts to this: If we desire to sell our wheat, or beef, or hogs, &c., the surplus of our soil, in Great Britain, the law of that country says to us: "Your produce cannot be sold here, unless you pay a hundred per cent. in the way of duty." What is the result of this?

The farmer owes the western merchant. The western merchant owes the eastern merchant, and the latter is indebted to his merchant in London, from whom he makes his importations.

The day of payment arrives, and the merchant calls on the farmer. The farmer has every variety of produce, but no money. This will not pay the debt, for the western merchant must discharge his eastern liability, and that can only be discharged in gold and silver or its equivalent; for the reason that the eastern merchant is required to make his payments in London, in such funds. Here is the chain of connexion.

Hence it is that, with a soil teeming with abundance, the farmer is sued and sacrificed.

Now, if the required payment could be made in the products of the soil, at a fair rate, it is obvious that no difficulty would occur. Why cannot the payment be thus made? Simply for the reason that our produce will not pay the British debt, therefore it is of no use to the eastern merchant. And it will not pay the British debt for the reason, that the duty is so great upon American products, as to prohibit them, almost, from their markets.

If Great Britain would admit our corn and wheat and pork, free of duty, into her ports, a market would thus be afforded for our western surplus which would pay our debts, satisfy the merchant, and leave the cash on this side of the Atlantic. But this she will not do.

Then how stands the case? Why, the loco foco doctrine is, that Great Britain shall send her broadcloths, her hats, her shoes, in short her articles of manufacture, FREE OF ALL DUTY, *into this country, while at the same time*, SHE SHALL BE PERMITTED TO CHARGE US AT THE EXTRAVAGANT RATE MENTIONED, FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF ENTERING HER PORTS.

One result of this is at once obvious. We permit Great Britain to flood this country with her wares; our merchants buy them and become indebted to her for them, and we become indebted to the merchants.—When pay day comes *nothing but the cash will answer*. Great Britain will not trust our State banks—she will not have our scrip, nor our State stocks—*she must have* GOLD *and* SILVER!

Thus it is that Gold and Silver are drained from our needy people. This kind of *free* trade keeps us continually in debt—binds us neck and heels to Queen Victoria—creates a large foreign balance against us, which nothing but the metals will discharge.

Now, the Whigs go in for this sort of doctrine: They contend that America should say to Great Britain: "We are independent of you. If you will make a fair *swap*—if you will take our Corn and Wheat *upon the same terms* that we buy your broadcloths, well and good. We can trade in that way. But we cannot stand this '*dead open and shut game*.'" We cannot permit you to refuse to purchase what we have to sell, and at the same time keep us in debt for your commodities, and require Gold and Silver "*at that*," in discharge of the debt.—This is a kind of *free* trade which we cannot comprehend!"

If Great Britain refuses to accede to these terms, LET HER GO! is our doctrine.—We will keep our gold and silver among ourselves. If we want cloths, and silks, &c., God has given us a country which comprises within itself all the material for man's necessities. We will make our own cloths. This will build up manufactories. These manufactories will employ thousands of hands. Our needy laborers will thus have bread.—And our own manufactures will create an abundant market for the produce of our farmers.

Lick the imperial toe of Great Britain, forsooth!—Feed her pampered belly upon Gold and Silver, the result of our sweat and toil, while she turns up her imperial nose in contempt of American products! We have too much of the old PLYMOUTH SPIRIT for that. Better earn food of honest independence though it be coarse,—better sport our own homespun and linsey-woolsey in the honest pride of freemen, than to swagger in purple, and bow to the truckling policy which admits us, *as a favor*, upon commercial terms with Great Britain!

This is the WHIG DOCTRINE. *We go distinctly for charging Great Britain* AS MUCH AS SHE CHARGES US, *in the way of duty.* This is what *we* call *fair* trade. But Loco Focoism thinks otherwise.

During a late trip of the steamer General Pratt, from St. Louis to New Orleans, one of the passengers missed a sum of money. The suspicions of the officers of the boat settled down at once upon a couple of fellows on board. Nothing was said, however, until the boat hove to at the Natchez landing, when the crew surrounded the two suspicious characters, stripped them, and found upon one a roll of the lost money.—Nothing being found upon the other, who called himself Clarke, he was set at liberty, while his friend was pinioned to the stanchions and punished with fifty as severe lashes as the sturdiest man of the crew could lay upon his naked back.

Clarke looked at this proceeding, and, not knowing when he was well off, undertook to get up a disturbance on his own account. "I ask for justice," roared he; "I have been publicly searched, and I demand and will have justice." "Suppose we search him again," said one of the officers. So at it they went, and the search proved effectual. Clarke's portion of the stolen treasure was found in his boot, whereupon he was instantly tied and favored with fifty lashes, tighter, if possible, than those which had been inflicted upon his accomplice.

The two wretches were then set adrift to make their way in life as best they could.

Louisville Journal.

Military Greatness in Limbo.—The last number of the Port Gibson(Mississippi) Corespondent says: 'John C. O'Neil, a *gentlemanly* Hoosier, confined in the jail of this place for taking sundry bales of cotton which, it was strongly suspicioned, belonged to some one else, has just received the gratifying intelligence that the sovereigns of his district in Indiana have elected him brigadier general!"

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Hosken, arrived here on Saturday afternoon in 14 days from England. She brings out 65 passengers.

We have two days later papers by this arrival, but we find little in them of special interest.

Great efforts are making in all parts of Europe, and especially in England, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the great fire in Hamburgh. Meetings are called in all the principal cities, and large amounts subscribed for this object.

HAMBURG, MAY 14.—The New Exchange, which was saved as if by a miracle in the midst of such frightful ravages, was opened yesterday under auspices which, under the circumstances, may be called favorable. The losses, it is true, are immense; 1,740 houses, exclusive of warehouses and outbuildings, in 18 streets and squares, to the value of 47 million marks—about three millions sterling—have fallen a prey to the flames. Time and great efforts will be required to make this loss good.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CAPE HAYTIEN.

Captain Tucker, of the brig Dirigo, which arrived at Boston on Monday, was an eye witness of the catastrophe which befel that devoted city. He states, says the Boston Courier, that when aroused by the shock under his vessel he looked towards the town, he saw the buildings tumbling simultaneously, apparently in one universal crash. The earthquake took place at five o'clock, P. M., and every building in the place, with the exception of parts of two or three houses, was destroyed in the space of two or three minutes. The tide flowed into the principal streets, and receded again immediately. Soon after the earthquake, the combustible part of the buildings remaining took fire and were destroyed. Captain Tucker states that the entire population of the place was estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000, and from the best information he could obtain, not more than 2,000 were saved. The principal part of the merchants were among the survivors. Mr. Carvalho, well known there, was dug out from the ruins and died two days afterwards.

The survivors being uncontrolled by any officers of the Government, were continually fighting and shooting each other for plunder. The cargo of the Dirigo was dug out from the ruins after the earthquake was over.

TALLAHASSEE, June 4.

More Murders!!—On Tuesday night we learn a party of Indians, supposed to be 50 warriors, attacked the house of Mr. Robinson of Jefferson county, just beyond the Ocilla, above the federal road several miles, killed his mother and four others of the family, and plundered and burned his place. A party of U. S. troops are stationed some ten miles, it is said, from the place. Large parties of citizens have gone in pursuit.—*Floridian.*

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 3.

On Friday, 19th ult. two miles south of the Natural Bridge on the Santa Fe, Mrs. Daniels and 5 children, 2 boys and 3 girls, killed. Daniels was out hunting cattle, and was wounded.

On Saturday, the 28th ult. at Black Point, near where Mrs. Montgomery was killed, two men, Daniel Duffs and Denis Mulvaney were killed. Duffs was recently discharged from the Army. Mulvaney was a soldier. Where next they may be heard from heaven only knows.—*Herald.*

We were in hopes that the spirit of mischief had been effectually quelled in Rhode Island, but it seems that some of the malcontents are endeavoring to give a new impulse to their treasonable designs. A slip from the Providence Journal office of Thursday last states that meetings have been held in the villages of Scituate, Chepachet, and Woonsocket, the latter numerously attended; and among others, by several of those who have publicly renounced all forcible attempts to enforce the spurious Government. D'Wolf, the commander of the Providence entrenchment, and a few from Massachusetts and Connecticut, were also present. The Journal adds:

"Our correspondent, who is well informed and cautious, informs us that he is satisfied that some very serious movement is intended, but how many are in the secret, or what is the extent of their plans, is not known. They have so far changed their mode of operation as to conduct every thing with the utmost secrecy, and the men upon whom they immediately rely for the execution of their designs are as much in the dark as the public. A lot of land had been hired for an encampment in Smithfield, about a mile from Woonsocket, at a place called the Jody Hole, near the Friends' Meeting House. The place was to be fortified. About thirty or forty armed men were there last Wednesday, and arrangements were made for a supply of food for about that number of men. The officers were drilled on Wednesday.

"It is understood that since these arrangements were made, the place of the encampment has been changed to Chepachet, or another encampment is to be held there. There are rumors that arms have passed through the city for the use of the insurgents, but we can trace them to no responsible source.

"That the Government will suppress this hostile demonstration the moment it assumes a tangible shape, and that it will visit with just and severe punishment those who are getting it up, is a matter of course; to doubt it would be to suspect the men at the head of affairs of both ignorance and imbecility, neither of which have they manifested in any part of their conduct."

The Supreme Judicial Court met at Kingston on the 2d, Judges Durfee and Staples being present. Judge Durfee addressed the Grand Jury, defining the doctrine of treason and other offences. The Grand Jury brought bills of indictment against Joseph Gavitt, a member of the Dorr Legislature, and Sylvester Hines, for treason. They were arrested and gave bail, and on motion of their counsel the trial was postponed until the next term.

James Smith, alias John Branch, a buttender from New York, was sentenced to three years confinement in the State Prison for having placed obstructions upon the Stonington Railroad. The Court then adjourned to Wednesday evening.

National Intelligencer.

The Crops.—Planters on the Cape Fear inform us that the Rice in their fields is at this time remarkably forward and thrifty in appearance—promising a great harvest.—The Corn in the regions hereabouts also looks well.

Almost every where throughout the Union the standing crops of grain, of all kinds, are excellent in prospect—giving hopes of plenty and cheapness.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Mr. Seaton, one of the worthy Editors of the National Intelligencer, was re-elected Mayor of Washington, on Monday, by a handsome majority over two opposing candidates.

A bad Steamboat explosion took place at Louisville, Ky., on the 30th ult., by which 5 or 6 lives were lost.

The Banks at Louisville resumed specie payments the same day.

Bank Dividends.—The *Bank of the State* has declared a semi-annual Dividend of *Three Dollars and a Quarter*, on each share of its Capital Stock.

The *Merchant's Bank* of Newbern, has also declared a Dividend for the same period, of *Three Dollars* on each share.

The Bank of Cape Fear, we understand, will not, probably, declare a Dividend for the last half-year.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Loco Foco Convention which met at Salisbury a few days since, did not nominate John C. Calhoun, for the Presidency. It was rumoured about that one of the principal objects for which the Convention had been called, was to nominate Mr. Calhoun. The Locos are trying to play a double game in this State. They wish to hold out the idea that Mr. Calhoun is their choice, in order that they may win over some of the Nullifiers, into the support of Mr. Van Buren. The Locos have no notion of supporting Mr. Calhoun, and the very fact of their supporting him should make Mr. Calhoun's real friends look upon him with suspicion. What! they support a man that they wished a few years ago hanged? No, never!—*Halifax Advocate.*

Mr. Hoke, of Lincoln, in his speech at the Democratic Convention here on the 20th May, made a severe attack upon the *Merchants*. He said they were almost universally *Whigs*, and that *they were eating out the substance of the land.* Now we thought such an expression came with ill grace from Mr. Hoke; his father made his fortune by Merchandising, and we believe is engaged in the business to this day. If the *Whig* Merchants are eating out the substance of the land, if they are impoverishing the country, what is Mr. Hoke's *daddy* doing! What are some of Mr. Hoke's brothers doing? Such things are calculated to do no good, but on the contrary much harm. The remark was exceedingly Demagogical, and worthy only to be used by the Fanny Wright school of politicians.—*Salis. Watchman.*

New Orleans.—The condition of this City is now very like that of Philadelphia a few weeks since. Of the eight Banks that resumed, five have again suspended, and their paper is at a discount of 7 to 15 per cent. There are two in process of liquidation by order of the Legislature—three failed some weeks ago—and thus ten of the New Orleans Banks are to be considered for the present as expunged from the system, leaving three sound specie paying Banks as the representatives of the credit of that great paper money City. In this purifying process, scarcely less than six millions of currency has been discredited, and is now hawked about at various rates of depreciation. Here is a change!

Charleston Mercury.

Scolding wives and squalling children should be permitted to scold and squall on, without let or hindrance. There is nothing that will strengthen and invigorate the lungs more. The woman who scolds with a hearty good will is proof against pulmonary complaints; and her husband, if she have one, should rather encourage than repress her in thus giving vent to her disposition, as it is such a blood circulating and health inducing exercise of the faculty with which it is her good fortune to be endowed.

Why Doctors live longer than their Patients.—The anxieties of medical practitioners, midnight watchings, contaminated atmosphere, exposure to heat and cold, loss of rest, want of sleep, irregular dieting, great fatigue, &c. &c. expose them to many sources of disease and mortality. But in the midst of all their dangers, they have one great source of safety, upon which much depends, & which makes one great difference between them and their patients:—They take *monstrous little physic.*—*Greensborough Pat.*

Great Defalcation.—The New York American says:—"We learn with infinite regret, that a defalcation, estimated at $150,000 has been discovered in the accounts of Jas. S. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the *Ocean Insurance Company* of this city. The Capital of the Company is $350,000."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 15.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none.
Bacon,	5 a 6	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	14
Copperas	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$6 a $7	Sack,	$2½ a 2¾
Feathers,	30 a 35	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,		7½	cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto	ditto,	5½	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)		7	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		14 a 18	

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 8.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—2 15 was taken for turpentine yesterday—a reduction of 10 cts. per bbl. since last report. Tar has gone up a little and sold on yesterday at 1 05. The delivery of both articles has been small during the past week.

Lumber.—There was a sale of river qr. boards of inferior quality at 7½ dollars; a good article brings 8. Sales of wide boards at 5. Nothing doing in scantling.

Timber.—Sales to a considerable extent have been made of ordinary mill timber at 4 dollars, and of a good article at 4½.

Bacon.—As noted last week, bacon has rather an upward tendency in price, although we have heard of no particular sales at an advance.

Lard.—The stock on hand is not a heavy one, consequently holders grow firm.

Corn.—None afloat; it is bringing 65 to 70 cts. from store.

CHERAW MARKET—June 7.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 37½; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The following appears in the "North Carolinian":—

"*Gov. Morehead's Grand Entree—Triumphal ride over Democratic heads into Fayetteville.*—Sunday morning last, the approach of his Excellency was heralded to this community through a letter of his Excellency's *most private and confidential* friend and counsellor. Upon its receipt, this private and confidential friend, &c., lost little or no time in making arrangements for the "*big*" escort. On Monday morning, the quiet of our little village was disturbed by the tramp of horses and the tread of [illegible] while a *numerous, respectable, intelligent,* [illegible] *triotic* portion of the community marched [illegible] meet the Governor, headed by the aforesaid [illegible] *and confidential friend*, and consisting of [illegible] aged gentlemen, in a barouche and buggy, [illegible] (*infants* in law,) on horses; 5 very young [illegible] horse-back.

"When they met the stage, they found his Excellency quietly snoozing by the side of an elderly [illegible]—he was immediately shaken and aroused, and [illegible] some little difficulty transferred to the buggy [illegible] commander aforesaid; fulfilling, thereby, the Scripture prophecy, "one shall be taken and the other left."

Yes, Mr. Carolinian, we met the Governor [illegible] you, or your correspondent, is as bad a [illegible] and as foreign from truth, as your prototype, [illegible] Henry, is in his saying.

We had *no* "MULES" along, but you [illegible] have added that on our approach we were [illegible] the *braying of a Jackass*, peeping through [illegible] "windows hoisted" of the "Carolinian" office.

I am happy to say that this *long eared* gentleman was not along to disturb our quiet on the [illegible] his braying. I doubt not but *when* Mr. Henry [illegible] us as Governor, this same Ass will "go his [illegible] meet," dressed out in full *Evvy*.

The "Scripture prophecy" of which you speak will doubtless be fulfilled next August. The W[illegible] candidate "will be taken, and the other [illegible] *thank you for the idea.*

A WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FACT *versus* FICTION.

Mr. Editor: The North Carolinian says:—

"We are told by two honorable men [illegible] can be given if necessary, that Gov. Morehead [illegible] in their hearing that if that was Mr. Henry [illegible] *sick*, he should hate to meet him when he was [illegible] *health!* We consider this proof from the [illegible] source of Mr. Morehead's conscious inferiority."

This statement is a monstrous fib. One [illegible] suppose from reading it, that Gov. Morehead [illegible] made such a remark to his own friends [illegible] bate was over. Whereas the only thing [illegible] which the Governor said, was to Mr. Henry [illegible] self, after the speaking was over, and while [illegible] didates were bundling up their documents, [illegible] Governor had made a playful remark in his [illegible] speech, that he would not detain his audience as long as his "*sick* friend" had done. And after the debate was over, he remarked to Mr. Henry that he spoke so long when he was sick, what would he do when well? or words to that effect, to which Mr. Henry replied that if he were well he could speak all night.

Gov. Morehead's private opinion of Mr. Henry, as expressed to his friends after the debate, was that "he did pretty well, but was not near so strong a man as Saunders."

The Carolinian says, "If we are rightly informed, $5,000 had been expended in the purchase of furniture during Gov. Dudley's administration." [illegible] is another whopper, and is of a piece with the Carolinian's similar statement some time ago, that Gov. Morehead was deeply indebted to the Banks, a statement which the Carolinian has not had [illegible] enough to correct since the Governor's [illegible] nial.

A correspondent of the same paper charges Gov. Morehead with counting a certain Sum [illegible] so as to swell a sum to 40 millions. It is [illegible] that Mr. Henry, with all his acuteness in [illegible] matters, did not detect and expose the whopper. The charge is utterly and entirely false. No such circumstance occurred.

The same writer says, that Mr. Henry established the fact, that Gov. Morehead "favored a funding system." Mr. Henry established no such thing. Gov. Morehead himself distinctly stated that he did not favor that system. Equally false is it that Mr. Henry established the fact that Gov. Morehead [illegible] aristocracy." The writer does not pretend to [illegible] *how* these things were established. But I [illegible] the statements are false.

ANTIPOLE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DREADFUL SICK!

Mr. Editor:—In the last Carolinian, there are no less than *nine* allusions to Mr. Henry's *sickness*. They are made for the purpose of "excusing" [illegible] of his defeat. He certainly performed wonders for a *sick* man. To speak five hours and ten minutes, most of the time in a tone that might be heard a quarter of a mile, accompanied with violent gesticulations, froth at the mouth, &c. was considerable for a sick man. But I doubt not he *was* sick at the close—sick at heart.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MILITARY ELECTION AND CONVENTION.

On Saturday the 4th inst. an election was held in Wadesborough, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Col. James M. Waddill and Major Thomas Bosley, of the 53d Regiment N. C. Militia, when Martin J. Pickett was duly elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Vincent Parsons, Jr. elected Major.

The Officers of the Regiment then met in Convention, for the purpose of nominating Delegates to attend the Military Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th of July next. The meeting was organized by calling Col. Geo. D. Boggan to the Chair, and appointing J. R. Hargrave Secretary, when the following Preamble and Resolutions were read and adopted, viz:—

WHEREAS, we believe there are many defects in the Code of Militia Laws of this State, and whereas a Military Convention is proposed to be held in Raleigh on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of adopting some plan for the reorganization of the Militia System to be recommended to the next Legislature.

Resolved, therefore, That we cordially approve the object of said Convention, and will yield our hearty co-operation in the adoption of any plan which will render the Militia System more efficient.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five Delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary and inexpedient for the Delegates from this Regiment to appear in Convention at Raleigh in uniform.

The following Delegates were appointed under the second resolution, viz: Col. Martin J. Pickett, Major Vincent Parsons, Jr. Capt. Mumford D. Watkins, Lieut. Patrick W. Hammond, Lieut. Addison C. Moore. On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

The following Resolutions were then offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That we request Gen. James M. Waddill to attend the Convention in Raleigh, as a Delegate from the 14th Brigade.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the Raleigh Register copy.

GEO. D. BOGGAN, *Chairman.*
J. R. HARGRAVE, *Secretary.*

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 3.—Schrs. North Carolina from Philadelphia, Chas. E. Thorn from New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 3.—Brigs Echo for Newport, R. I.; [illegible] mons for Boston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We regret to learn, [illegible] has made sad havoc in the Wheat Crops on the river in Chatham. Whole fields, we [illegible] have been ploughed up to plant corn. Off the [illegible] we do not learn that the damage is material, as [illegible] The prospect of a very abundant crop had been [illegible] flattering—and is so still in the counties West of Chatham.

The Richmond Whig mentions that the rust had [illegible] and threatens destruction to the crops [illegible] the bottoms of the James River.

Mr Lindsay, Agent for Mrs Mason's republi[cation] of Foreign Magazines and Reviews, is now in [town], and has left specimens of the Works at [the] Book Store, for public inspection. ☞ *See Advertisement.*

WHIG CANDIDATES.

[illegible] and Davie.—Samuel Ribelin for Senate; [illegible] W. Brandon, Francis Williams and John B. [illegible] for the Commons.

[illegible] and Henderson.—G. W. Candler and [illegible] Bargen, for the Commons.

[illegible] Granville, Dr. John R. Hicks has been placed [illegible] Whig Ticket, in place of Robert B. Gilliam, [illegible]

GOV. MOREHEAD AND MR. HENRY.—In [illegible] we promised to notice that part of the de[bate in] which the rival candidates defined their posi[tions on the] Tariff question. The public who were [illegible] will be equally surprised with those who [illegible] at the agreement which finally appear[ed in] the opinions of the two gentlemen. Gov. [Morehead] stated that he was utterly opposed to that [illegible] Free Trade which exists at present—a Free [trade] on our side, and a taxed trade in all countries [with] which we deal. He had no sort of objection to [free trade] on both sides. He stated, what no one [illegible] that our agricultural and manufacturing [illegible] are taxed in England at various enor[mous rates,] some as high as 2000 per cent. or a tax [illegible] value of the article, and that tax had [illegible] the American farmer or manufac[turer before he] can be permitted to sell his productions in [England.] Tobacco, worth from 2 to 6 cents, is tax[ed] [illegible] a pound. The tax on Flour varies ac[cording to] the price, and it is only when the article [is] scarce and high that it will bear to pay the [illegible] Cotton is taxed. All manufactured goods [illegible] country are of course entirely excluded.

With all these enormous burdens on our com[merce,] we are called on by the Democrats to throw [open our] ports to the admission of every production [of] foreign nations, free, or with a merely nominal [illegible] our country is flooded with foreign [goods,] people tempted by their cheapness to go [illegible] the interests of our own farmers, [illegible] and manufacturers prostrated, and the [illegible] in Europe upheld and enriched. He [illegible] system that thus worked *against* our[selves] and *for* England and France. The Whigs [were] sometimes called "British Whigs," but the advo[cates of] such a policy as this were the British party. [He had] no more fancy for this policy than he had [for one] which would compel a North Carolina [illegible] pay 50 cents for the privilege of selling a [illegible] wheat in South Carolina, whilst the South [Carolina] farmer is at liberty to sell his in North [Carolina] without paying any tax.

[illegible] quoted from Gen. Jackson, (an authority [illegible] Henry, as might have been expected, did [not venture] to gainsay,) the following passage:—

[illegible] Gen. Jackson's Annual Message, 1831.

"[illegible] with which the extinguishment [of] the debt may be anticipated, presents an [opportunity] for carrying into effect more fully the [illegible] relation to import duties, which has been [illegible] in my former messages. A modifica[tion of] the tariff which shall produce a reduction of [illegible] to the wants of the government, and an [illegible] the duties on imports with a view to [illegible] relation to all our national interests, [illegible] *counteraction to foreign policy*, so far as [illegible] injurious to those interests, is deemed to be [illegible] principal objects which demand the con[sideration] of the present Congress."

Gov. Morehead then asked Mr. Henry whether he [was in] favor of Gen. Jackson's system of counter[vailing] duties? The Governor's statement had been [illegible] it so addressed itself to the common sense [and] feeling of the people, that either Mr. Henry was convinced or he did not venture to ex[press his] dissent. He answered in the affirmative. [He did ap]prove of Gen. Jackson's system of coun[tervailing] duties. It is evident that this confession [illegible] the whole ground, surrendered the very [illegible] issue, repudiated his boasted "Free Trade," [and] placed him side by side with Gov. Morehead on [this] question. But how foolish he must have [felt] the next time his eye rested on his mottos, "[Free] Trade and Sailor's Rights," &c.

On the subject of Proscription, Mr. Henry dwelt [at] length, reading the long list of Locofoco of[ficers] [illegible] on the expiration of their terms of ser[vice, who] had been beaten by other candidates. All this Mr Henry called proscription. Senators Brown and [Strange] had been "proscribed," because a Whig Legislature had had better sense than to re-elect [them.] Attorney General Daniel had been "pro[scribed;]" the Locofoco Councillors of State to a [Whig] Governor had been "proscribed." With equal [propriety] may it be said, that the members of the Le[gislature] who are not reelected from year to year are ["proscribed."] Gov. Morehead replied to this flum[mery] [illegible] popular remark, that if Mr. Henry could [establish] this doctrine, and convince the people [of its] correctness, it was the very thing he desired. It would of course be "proscription" to turn him out [of] the office of Governor at the next election. But, said he, "if my competitor should be elected, I assure [him] he will never hear a word from me about "pro[scription."]

In regard to the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Henry had said, in his letter of Acceptance, that it was the vengeance of Heaven which had fallen upon the Whig party for their sins. He amplified this idea greatly in his speech. Gov. Morehead replied that he might with equal propriety attribute the affliction of bad health under which Mr. Henry complained that *he* was suffering, to "the vengeance of Heaven;" but he would not do so; no, not for the office which he was asking at the hands of the people.

In connection with this, the Governor quoted the following from Mr. Henry's letter as conclusive evidence that we had not a Whig Administration, and of course were not answerable for its acts, and for the failure of those good results which we had promised to ourselves from the accession of Gen. Harrison:—

"But the sure blow of avenging Justice was at hand! The ever memorable year 1841, soon arrived! Scarcely had the party grasped the cup of intoxicating power, than it was dashed from their lips. Their Bank failed—their President died," &c.

On the subject of Internal Improvements, we touched briefly last week. It will be recollected, that the whole tendency of Mr. Henry's Letter of Acceptance, was to bring discredit on Internal Improvements. In one place he speaks of the U. S. Bank stimulating "the States and corporations to visionary schemes of internal improvement, by granting them facilities in obtaining money thus getting the States and corporations in debt, *for the purpose of procuring their bonds*." And in another he says, "they (the Whigs) give the public money to pay the *gambling debts* of some of the States, involved in mad schemes of Internal Improvement, and tax the people of North Carolina, on their salt, iron, and sugar, to replace the amount."

Gov. Morehead drew Mr. Henry out on this subject, and doubtless to the amazement of some of his Locofoco friends in the anti-internal improvement counties (for which the above extracts were intended,) he came out for the grand scheme concocted at Raleigh by himself and others in 1838. What is that scheme?—

That a Loan of Three Millions of Dollars ought to be contracted by the State;—That the State should guarantee $500,000 of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds;—(this was done, and Mr. Henry's friends are now most bitter in their complaints about it.)—That it should subscribe four-fifths ($1,000,000.) of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road;—three-fifths of the cost of the Nag's Head work;—four-fifths of the cost of a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbour to intersect the Wilmington Rail Road;—two-fifths of the cost of a similar road from Raleigh to the Wilmington Road;—two-fifths to a McAdamized Turnpike from Raleigh to Greensborough;—and opening of Neuse and Tar Rivers.

Here is a magnificent scheme! and though we are by no means called upon to pronounce it "mad" and "visionary," it is quite probable that it is as much so as those in other States which Mr. Henry has denounced as such. And why would not the three millions which he recommended to be borrowed be as much "*gambling debts*" as those which he has pronounced so? Yes, Mr. Henry said he would stand or fall by that scheme: He would not "*renig*." He went for the whole scheme, ("gambling debt" and all.) Now if all this is not at war with the whole tenor of his Letter of Acceptance, then there is no fixed meaning to the English language. If it is not as bald an effort to humbug the people as was ever made, then he is not the prince of humbuggers. The Whigs are, many of them, in favor of Internal Improvements, when practicable; they were in favor of that scheme at the time it was adopted; but not *now*. They are not in favor of the State's *attempting to borrow* (for she could not succeed,) three millions of dollars in such times as these. They are not in favor of a measure which would add to the present burdens of the tax payers, the necessity of raising $180,000, or three times the whole amount of their present taxes. We wish the people of the whole State to know that Mr. Henry *is*. That he is for the whole scheme of 1838, "gambling debt" and all.

THE FIRE FUND.—In Mr. Henry's speech, he went out of his way to claim great credit to himself for not having put in a claim to a portion of the Fire Fund, contributed by all the world to relieve the distress produced by the calamitous fire which almost obliterated this town on the 29th of May, 1831. It was a sort of "give the devil his due" appeal; as much as to say, here is one bright spot to relieve the arid waste of avarice which the rest of his life presents. It might have been permitted to pass for what it was worth—as the exception to the general rule—if he had not indulged in an insinuation that the Whigs had distributed the Fund among themselves. We certainly never heard of any *party view* of this subject before. But the insinuation tempted us to look into the subject; and we now give the result of our discoveries.

We find that there were about 270 recipients of that fund; of these, there were 105 Whigs, 66 Locos, 3 firms divided in politics, and 85 women, &c. and persons who, having removed or died, were of unknown politics. So that there was a pretty smart sprinkling of Locos among them. Besides which, a number of those who are now Whigs were then Jackson men.

But Mr. Henry did not apply for any portion of the Fund. What did he lose? We understood him to say in his speech that he had lost 2 or 3,000 dollars. But what did he lose? One Store House on Green street, which he had given in under oath on the tax list, as worth $1200. After the Fire, he gave in the vacant Lot at $700. So that according to his own estimate he lost the enormous sum of $500—a most terrible calamity truly for a rich man, and one calling loudly upon the poor widow to contribute her mite to relieve his distress. But further, a few months after the fire, he sold the vacant lot for $1200, precisely the sum at which he had, under oath, valued the whole house and lot. Now according to these facts, he did not lose any thing, and could have put in no claim for any portion of the Fund.

But perhaps he may say, that he did not give in his Store and Lot at their full value! We shall not dispute this plea. He certainly did not. The House and Lot were probably worth from $2000 to $2500. What does this prove? Why that whilst a conscientious man gave in his property at its value, or its cost, and thus contributed his due proportion to the burdens of taxation Mr Henry gave in *his* at half its worth, and thus paid but half his proper tax. Who made up the deficiency towards the support of government? Why every honest man who gave in his property at a fair valuation, and among others the Banks, those "manufactories of rogues and swindlers" in this town, who, it is well known, always gave in their property at a very high valuation,—proving, that though "corporations have no souls," they sometimes have a little more than some individuals.

To show the extent to which Mr Henry practised this mode of "saving a penny," by throwing the burdens of taxation off his own shoulders upon the "dear people," we have ascertained, that before the passage of the Assessment Law, by which property became subject to valuation, not by the owner, but by a Board of Assessors, Mr Henry gave in real estate in this town and county at $3,130, which the Board valued at $7,732. So that for years before the Legislature of 1836 passed that most just and necessary law, Mr Henry had not paid half as much taxes on his real estate as he ought to have done,—and this too, notwithstanding the bulk of his wealth was so invested in Bonds, Ohio Stocks, &c. as to pay no taxes—to contribute nothing to support government or relieve the public burthens. And now he asks the people, rich and poor, who have been paying a portion of his taxes, to make him Governor of the State!

The records of the town and county show the truth of the facts we have stated. We should not have known some of them, but for the gratuitous reflection upon the Whigs made by Mr Henry in his speech. If he is satisfied with the effects of that reflection, so are we.

We are happy to inform such of our readers as may have heard that Gov Morehead was used up and exterminated the other day at Shepperd's, that we have positive information of his safe arrival at Raleigh, and preparation for a regular Western campaign, which he will enter upon in a few days.

REPAIRS OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.—The Locofocos, amazed at the spectacle of a public officer returning the larger portion of an appropriation back to the Treasury, have assailed Gov. Morehead for not making the repairs contemplated when the $3000 were appropriated. They have asserted, in their papers and in private, that he did not put a new roof on the house, and that that is the reason he expended but $1200 of the $3000.—They said that the roof was rotten, and leaked at every joint, and that the building was suffering for want of repair in this particular.

One of the party, we learn, made this charge to Gov. Morehead at Shepperd's on Friday last, and the Governor, armed at all points, made a simple statement of facts which left no room for cavil. He explained, that owing to a defect in the original construction of the house, the roof had *settled*, which caused the leaks. Instead of taking off the roof, which was perfectly sound, and putting on a new one, which would not remedy the original defect, he set to work to remove the cause of the leak,—the settling of the roof. This he effected by constructing some pillars, which forced the roof back to its place, and stopped every leak. He stated that in this way, by an expenditure of $200, he had made the roof perfectly tight—it did not leak a drop, and being perfectly sound, there was not the slightest reason for putting on a new one. So it appears the Governor *has* effected *all the repairs* contemplated by the Legislature, and still had a surplus of upwards of $1800 to return to the Treasury.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina met in Raleigh on Monday last.

Alfred Smith, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C., in place of Chester Rockwell, Esq. resigned.

Ex-Governor James Barbour of Virginia, died at his residence in Gordonsville, Virginia, on the 8th inst. aged 67. He had served in various public capacities, among others, as Senator in Congress, Secretary of War, Minister to England, Governor of Virginia, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL DECISION.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which recently held its Sessions at Philadelphia, decided, by a vote of 68 to 11, that it was incest for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. The case was carried up from the Fayetteville (N. C.) Presbytery, on an appeal by the Rev. Archibald McQueen, of Robeson county, from the sentence of the Presbytery, suspending him from the Gospel Ministry for marrying Mary McLeod, the sister of his deceased wife. The case was argued at great length by the Rev. Dr. Krebs in favor of the Appellant, and by the Rev. Colin McIver in support of the decision of the Presbytery, which was then affirmed by the above vote.

SHIPWRECK.—The packet ship Ashley, of Charleston, bound for New York, sprung aleak and was run ashore a little to the north of Wrightsville Inlet, 8 miles from Wilmington, on the 30th ult. The passengers, 13 in number, and crew were saved. The ship lost, with the rice which formed part of her cargo. The passengers were hospitably entertained by the families at Wrightsville.

Midshipman James J. Waddell, son of F. N. Waddell, Esq. formerly of Wilmington, was shot in a duel near Norfolk on the 27th ult. by Midshipman Arch'd H. Waring of South Carolina. The parties are both under 20, and the quarrel originated from a trifling cause. Waddell, though badly wounded in the hip, is likely to recover.

RETRENCHMENT.—The House of Representatives has made as much retrenchment in the Army Appropriation Bill as in that for the Navy. Speed the good work!

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders in this Company held their Annual Meeting in the Town Hall on the 6th inst.

Gov. Morehead (who represented the Stock of the State of North Carolina,) presided as Chairman;—Geo. McNeill, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

Ed. L. Winslow, President.
Rich'd Mendenhall, }
John Kelly, }
J. H. Hall, } Directors.
S. W. Tillinghast, }

Geo. McNeill was re-appointed General Agent of the Company.

The following articles were transported on the River the year ending 1st May last:

DOWN.

4,153 bales Cotton,
3,925 bales Domestic Goods and Yarn,
2,275 barrels Flour,
715 hhds. Tobacco,
265 barrels Spirits,
290 bushels Grain,
851 casks Flax Seed,
$728 40 freight on articles not enumerated.
Tolls down, $973 12

UP.

34,092 bushels Salt,
1,516 Hhds. and Pipes,
2,288 Barrels,
417 Tierces,
226 tons Iron,
2,120 casks Lime,
$12,489 89 freight on articles not enumerated.
Tolls, 2,276 15

Total, $3,249 27

being an increase in the Tolls, as compared with the previous year, of $324 80.

Mr. Ewing, having ascertained from Mr. Mallory, of Virginia, that the President had authorized him to deny the correctness of Mr. Ewing's statement of the circumstances attending the resignation of the Cabinet, has published statements from the Hon. T. B. King, of Geo., Judge Berrien, and Mr. Sergeant, expressly and emphatically sustaining Mr. Ewing's statement, in regard to the conversations with the President and with Mr. Webster, in which they first sketched the plan of a Bank, and afterwards prepared it in writing; and as to the President's approval of the bill which he afterwards vetoed.

The Madisonian promises a full exposition of the circumstances attending these bills and the resignation of the Cabinet.

Mr. Wise, "to correct and prevent misrepresentation," has published the correspondence which resulted in the settlement of the difficulties between himself and Mr. Stanly. It confirms the material facts stated in the papers, viz: that in his challenge, Mr. Stanly, in reciting the circumstances which induced him to send it, stated that the collision at the race course was the result of his horse's fright: whereupon, at the request of Mr. Wise's friend, the challenge was withdrawn, and Mr. Wise apologized.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The unhappy excitement that still prevails in Rhode Island has induced Governor King to issue his proclamation offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of Thomas W. Dorr, provided he is delivered to the proper civil authorities of the State within one year from the date of the proclamation. He is supposed to be within the limits of the State of Connecticut, whose Governor (Mr. Cleveland) has hitherto declined to cause his arrest in compliance with the requisition made upon him by Governor King on the 25th day of May last.

National Intelligencer.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 6th, the Apportionment Bill was discussed during the day.

On Tuesday, Mr. Graham was appointed a member of the Committee of Finance, in place of Mr. Mangum.

Most of this day, like the last, was given to the discussion of the Apportionment Bill.

On Wednesday, the Army Appropriation Bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee of Finance.

The Apportionment Bill was further discussed, and several amendments adopted.

On Thursday, Mr. Merrick reported a bill to reduce and equalize the rates of postage, and to regulate the franking privilege.

The Apportionment Bill was again taken up, and various questions taken. It was finally ordered to a third reading. The principal amendment is the one altering the Ratio from 50,000 to 70,680. Under the first the House would consist of 306 members. Under the last, it will consist of 223, as follows: Maine 7; New Hampshire 4; Massachusetts 10; Connecticut 4; Vermont 4; New York 34; New Jersey 5; Pennsylvania 24; Delaware 1; Maryland 6; Virginia 15; North Carolina 9; South Carolina 7; Georgia 8; Alabama 7; Louisiana 4; Mississippi 4; Tennessee 11; Kentucky 10; Ohio 21; Indiana 10; Illinois 7; Missouri 5; Arkansas 1; Michigan 3; Rhode Island 2. It is scarcely probable, however, that the House will concur in the Senate's amendment.

On Friday, the Apportionment bill, after a long and somewhat angry debate, was read a third time and passed, 25 to 19. And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Cary presented the memorial of Jas. C. Patton, a highly respectable citizen of Petersburg, (Va.) praying Congress to assist him in constructing two machines invented by him, one for passing through the air with immense velocity, by which he proposes to reach London or Liverpool from this country in sixty hours; the other machine is so constructed as to generate enough air for respiration, and with which, he thinks, he can pass through water at any depth it will allow, and under ships or vessels of any size, and with such apparatus as he is in possession of, explode or blow up in 6 or 8 hours, fifteen or twenty ships of the line. Mr. Patton estimates the expense of constructing these machines at $5,000 each.

Mr. Cary asked its reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Ordered accordingly.

The Army Appropriation Bill was again taken up, and at 1 o'clock the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote on the amendments proposed.

The first amendment, providing that the recruiting service should cease till the army is reduced to the number fixed by act of 1821, viz: 6,121 men; was adopted, 102 to 64.

The second, that the Regiment of Dragoons authorized by act of 1836, should be disbanded on the 20th Sept. next, was adopted, 90 to 70.

The third, reducing the pay of Ordnance and Engineer officers to an equality with infantry and artillery, was adopted, 91 to 62.

The fourth, forbidding any allowance of additional rations to officers of separate posts, was adopted, 87 to 55.

The appropriation for expenses of recruiting, was reduced from $30,709 36, to $15,000.

Mr. Deberry moved to amend the bill by increasing the item for Arsenals, from $120,000 to $150,000, (with a view to the continuance of the works at the Fayetteville Arsenal,) which motion was rejected.

The appropriation for the Florida war was reduced from $950,000 to $500,000.

The bill was then reported to the House, and ordered to be printed as amended.

The Navy Pension Bill, and the bill to settle the claims of the Maine militia for services in the Aroostook war, were passed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Fillmore introduced a bill to extend, till the 1st of August, the present Tariff laws, as it was doubtful whether any duties could be collected after the 1st of July, unless it was so extended, or a new Tariff law passed, and it was evident that such a bill could not be passed before the 1st of July. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill were concurred in, and the bill passed and sent to the Senate.

On Wednesday, no business of interest was transacted, except that a beginning was made on the Tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

On Thursday, the Hon. Nathan Appleton, member from Boston, in place of Mr. Winthrop resigned, took his seat.

The Revenue Bill was taken up, and (says the Independent)—

Mr. Fillmore rose and made the ablest speech that has been made for the session. He discussed the bill before the House as a *revenue* bill, and examined the Constitutional power to raise revenue. Of the three modes, excise, duties, and direct taxation, he shewed that the first was odious and impracticable, and the last, though it had been proposed, had certainly not been received with favor. Revenue by duties was, then, all that remained to supply the wants of the Government. Since the commencement of this Government, there has been, said Mr. F., the sum of 913 millions raised for its expenditures; of this sum, 746 millions were by duties, 22 millions by excise, and 12 millions by direct taxes. [The Post office was not included in this.]

Of the whole sum raised, as before mentioned, the public lands had furnished 100 millions, and bonuses, &c. from the "odious and terrible monster," the U. States Bank, had yielded, from first to last, 20 millions more—and this was more, by eight millions, than had ever been raised by direct taxation.

Mr. F. then went into an estimate of what would be the probable expenditures of the Government for some time to come. The expenses of the two last Administrations (exclusive of the sum paid to liquidate the public debt) had been more than 28 millions per year. With the spirit of economy manifested by this Congress, (which he was sorry to say was somewhat of a destructive character,) he was willing to put down our expenses to about 24 millions, and three millions more for providing a sinking fund and to pay the interest on the public debt—in all making 27 millions.

Mr. Fillmore continued to speak for nearly three hours, and until physically exhausted.

On Friday, the whole day was taken up in debate on the bill to extend the operation of the present Tariff to the 1st of August. In the course of the debate, Mr. Wise gave what was regarded as an intimation that the President would veto a Tariff bill which raised duties above 20 per cent. and repealed the clause of the distribution act suspending its operation in the event of duties being raised above that point.

On Saturday, a long debate arose on a bill to confirm certain land claims in Florida, which was passed.

The Bogles.—We clip the following complimentary notice of a new painting, executed by these young Carolinian artists, from the Baltimore *Patriot*.

Beautiful Painting.—In the studio of Messrs. J. & R. Bogle, young American artists, lately located in this city, among other fine specimens is a magnificent painting, executed by them, denominated "The Elopement." It is on canvass, measuring six by eight feet. The scene represented is laid about the middle ages, and the style is of the Venitian order. Though not quite finished, yet there is much in this admirable picture which bespeaks for the artists a very high and promising order of talent. The dress, positions, expression of countenance, and every thing, in fact, pertaining to both figures, seems to look and live nature, even in the richest of her romance—soul only is wanting that perfection might be made perfect. After receiving a few more touches, it is the artists' intention to exhibit, gratuitously, this admirable specimen at their rooms, Baltimore street, over the store of Messrs. Ryan & Co., opposite the Citizens' Bank. It may be seen on Saturday next. The merits of these young artists cannot fail to gain for them a liberal encouragement.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that there is not a single vessel on the stocks in any ship yard of that city, except one small steamer, and that there are no contracts for future building.

The Steamer Medina, one of the line of Royal Steam packets from Liverpool to the West Indies, was lost off Turk's Island on the 15th ult.

DIED,

In this vicinity on the 4th instant, Mr. NEILL McQUEIN, Sen., a native of Inverness-Shire, Scotland. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for 60 years, and died in full possession of faith. He emigrated with his father and family in the year 1790.

At Chapel Hill, on the 31st ult., JANE WILSON, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Alex. Wilson, of Greensborough. She was about 20 years of age—just blooming into womanhood, endowed with uncommon powers of mind; and her acquirements in literature were extraordinary for one of her age and sex.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 11, Henrietta Co's Lighter Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C T Haigh, E W Willkings, C J & R M Orrell, E J Hale, S T Hawley, J E Patterson, T S Lutterloh, J C & G B Atkins, J Huske & Son, James Dodd, J H Pearce, S W Tillinghast, J & J Kyle, H Branson, John D Williams, M N Leary, Rockfish Co, Joseph Baker, C Montague, and J R & D Gee, of this place; and for A D Gage, D Truman & Son, J J & A C Blum, C L Payrer, Lexington Co, J Bower, W Hancock, L Bingham, Martin & Johnson, J Fair, T C Pfohl, J Evans, F J Hill, H F Hill, Mrs London, and the Rev'd Mr Curtis, of the interior.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MISS BAYNE will spend a few months in Fayetteville, during which time she will be happy to serve the citizens of Cumberland and the adjoining Counties, in the line of her profession.

She has many specimens of her Painting, among which are some pieces copied by her from Paintings executed by the first artists of Europe, which have been pronounced equal to the originals. She has also likenesses of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Van Buren, all of which the public are respectfully invited to view, whether a likeness is wanted or not.

She has miniature settings, gold and morocco, of various sizes.

Her room is at the house of her brother, Wm. H. Bayne, on Gillespie street, nearly opposite Mrs. Smith's Boarding House, where her Paintings can always be seen; and one or two specimens may also be seen at Mr. John M. Beasley's and at the Book Store.

June 15, 1842. 6-1wpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers qualified as Executor and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Asa Beebe, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOS. CARMON, *Executor.*
M. BEEBE, *Executrix.*

June 8, 1842. 6-4w

District Court of North Carolina.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 25th inst., at the Town House in Fayetteville, one Milch Cow and one Wheelbarrow, as the property of Neill Johnson.

One bay Horse, Bridle, Saddle and Martingales, Cart, Ploughs, Hoes, Axes, and various other Farming utensils, as the property of William S. Latta.

Sundry articles of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Card Cases, Breast Pins, Spectacles, Watch Keys, Watch Chains, Coral Necklaces, Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles; also a lot of well selected Books, as the property of Edwin Glover.

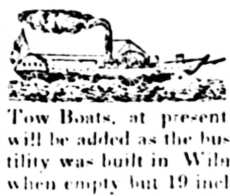
Under direction of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Terms Cash.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Assignee in Bankruptcy for Cumberland County, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 15, 1842. 6-2w

NEW
STEAM BOAT LINE.



A STEAM BOAT LINE has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of Tow Boats, at present three in number. Others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 bales of Cotton, and draws then but little over three feet.

Country Merchants who wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall, when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several Forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing Lighters, which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO., *Agents.*

From the Transcript (Charleston) of March 3d.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This to all whom it may concern—we the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, Jr., Shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of Jno. Kirkpatrick, repaired on board the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of Cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals, this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, (Seal.)
JOS. ADDISON, (Seal.)
JAS. MARSH, Jr. (Seal.)

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify, that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work, or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 6-1am3m

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1842.

Moses Myrick and others, *vs.* James Myrick and Alfred Brower, Adm'r.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Myrick, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said James Myrick come in at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

6] A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.

British Periodical Literature.

REPUBLICATION of the London Quarterly Review, the Edinburgh Review, Foreign Quarterly Review, and Westminster Review; Blackwood's Magazine, the Metropolitan Magazine, the Dublin University Magazine, and Bentley's Miscellany.

MR. DAVID LINDSAY, duly appointed agent of Mrs. J. M. Mason, of New York, publisher of the above works, feels much pleasure in announcing his arrival in Fayetteville. His stay being limited, he will take an early opportunity of calling upon the citizens, to solicit their subscription to any of the above Periodicals.

TERMS.

For the four Reviews,	$8 per an
Any three of them,	7
Any two of them,	5
Any one of them,	3
Blackwood's Magazine,	4
The Metropolitan Magazine,	4
The Dublin University Magazine,	4
Bentley's Miscellany,	5
All of the above works,	24

June 14, 1842. 6tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Peter McMillan, dec'd., at May Sessions of the County Court of Robeson, in the present year, all persons who have any accounts or demands against the Estate Decedent, are hereby forwarned that unless they bring forward their accounts properly authenticated, before the Subscriber, within the time prescribed by Law, the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided will be plead in bar of a recovery.

P. McEACHIN, *Executor.*

Robeson County, May 24, 1842. 6-2w

IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO the numerous inquiries by Petitioners to know when their respective cases will be heard, I answer—my operations are suspended by two cases carried up from Wilmington to the last Circuit Court, and which are now in the hands of Judge Daniel, at Richmond, awaiting his decision,—the one to test the validity of my proceedings at Chambers generally; the other, whether I may not proceed at Chambers even to the final decree. So soon as I am informed of the result, I shall make it known, and act accordingly. But I learn with regret that my brother Judge has been seriously sick,—this accounts for the delay.

To all correspondents on the subject of Bankruptcy, I say again, if they fail to pay the postage of their communications, their business will not be attended to.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 10, 1842.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN forming a Table of Fees under the Bankrupt Law, my principal object was to rate the fees on a scale suited to the means of that class of citizens whose distresses induced the passage of the Act.—But in my solicitude to serve them, I have erred by putting the fees so low as to retard the progress of proceedings. There is a general complaint among the officers on this subject; and I find much difficulty in procuring and retaining proper characters to fill the offices of Assignee and Commissioner.—Some decline accepting, and others, after a trial, resign, because the compensation is inadequate, and bears no proper proportion to the allowance in other States. In New York, for instance, where the expenses of the District Court are defrayed by Government, the Petitioner is required, on filing his petition, to deposite the sum of $10 39, to cover the charges to the first advertisement inclusive.

In this State, where by the peculiar structure of the Courts and subdivision of the District, it becomes necessary, in fulfilling the designs of the law, to hold and keep open a Court at Chambers, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon Petitions from every part of the State, the Treasury Department has decided, that although such a Court is proper under the law, yet as no express provision is made for defraying the expense, the Bankrupts, and not the Government, must bear the burden.

Thus left without an alternative, I am constrained to increase the Fees and Tax. I shall therefore require every Petitioner hereafter, on filing his Petition in the Clerk's Office at Chambers, to deposite the sum of $5, to cover all charges down to the first hearing, the Petitioner paying the printer for the advertisement.

And in future the Tariff of Fees shall be as follows:—

Attorney's Fees—as heretofore.

Fees of the Clerk of the District Court.

Numbering every paper, exhibit, &c., and noting it on the docket,	$0 25
Noting on the docket the appearance of any party to shew cause,	10
Entering any order or decree,	25
Drawing or enrolling the same, per folio of 100 words,	20
Copy of order, decree, or paper, per folio of 100 words,	20
Preparing calendar of cases, and issues for the Court, and entering cases thereon, for each	10
Copy same for use of parties and the bar,	10
Swearing each witness in Court,	10
Swearing a jury,	20
Receiving and docketing verdict,	20
Copy of verdict, with table of cause, time and place of session of Court, &c.,	25
Drawing and copy of process, when required, per folio,	20
Copy of docket on adjournment, or appeal of case to the Circuit Court,	50
Certificate to same,	25
Entering every appeal on docket, with memorandum of reasons,	25
Receiving, depositing in bank, drawing out, and paying over moneys paid into Court, in each case,	1 00
Every certificate, when required,	25
Copy costs for taxation, when required,	25
Taxing costs of other officers of Court,	25
Entering order on minutes of Court, appointing Commissioner or Assignee, and copy with certificate and seal,	1 00
Every oath administered and certificate thereof,	40
Entering order on minutes for publication, and copy and certificate,	50
Copy of schedules, per folio,	20
For every continuance of a cause,	40

Commissioners' Fees.

For taking proof of any debt or claim against bankrupt, (by Statute,)	1 00
Appointing time and place for taking testimony, (when not appointed by Court,) and copy for each party,	50
Each day attending and taking testimony,	2 50
Drawing and copy of examination of witnesses or bankrupt, per folio,	20
Every copy furnished either party at request, per folio,	20
Every oath, with certificate,	40
Every necessary summons to witnesses,	50
Return of proofs and filing,	25
For travel expenses in taking proof of a debt or claim against bankrupt, 5 cents a mile each way.	
Making report to Court of disorderly conduct, or of refusal of witness to attend or submit to examination,	1 00
Attending on reference, and taking and stating an account, or making a report to Court upon any matter specially referred,	3 00
Copy testimony or exhibits, accompanying report, per folio,	20
Copy of costs, when demanded,	25
Taxation of costs and certificate,	25

Witnesses' Fees—as heretofore.

Assignees' Fees.

For moneys received and paid out, and for his necessary expenses, the same as allowed by Rule 46.	
For every Report by him, under Rules 47 and 58,	3 00
All necessary postage paid by either of the said officers will be allowed and taxed in the bills of costs.	

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 10, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Botson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto.

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES, Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair Eng. Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Straits and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOPHY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 21, 1841. 60-tf.

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings*, &c. in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

NEW GOODS.
JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few *doors* South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of

HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw.

C. P. MALLETT.
May 3, 1842. 100-tf

WANTED.

5,000 LBS. WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1842. 100-tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.
March 8, 1842. 92tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 21, 1842. 94tf

FRESH
SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and opened a Large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Drap'de'te and Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Ginghams, Apron Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Suffolk Drillings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Combs, Tailors' Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols,

Together with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which will be offered cheap for Cash or undoubted paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
April 13, 1842. 97-10w

D. K. McRAE,
Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96-tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.
For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 100 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared —the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville
February 7, 1842. 88tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenir; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.
E. W. DRENNING

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2 500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

SPRING GOODS.
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. Carolina.

THE PROPRIETRESS of this Establishment takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public, that her House will be opened early in June, with every convenience that may be necessary to the comfort and pleasure of those who may favor her with their patronage.

The virtues of the Waters are so well known, as hardly to require a reference. In those cases of Liver Complaint and Debility, arising from repeated attacks of Bilious Fever, in Intermittent Fevers, Hemorrhages from weakness, Dropsy and Indigestion, they have, in numberless instances, effected a permanent cure; and the testimony of those who have been benefitted by their use, might be furnished if it were deemed necessary.

As a place of resort for those who seek pleasure and relief from the cares and anxieties of business, it is unsurpassed in the State.

Having procured an ample supply of ICE, with a Bar, furnished with the best of Wines and Liquors; a Table, with all the luxuries of an abundant country, I think I may safely promise my patrons their money's worth. My charges shall be reduced to suit the pressure of the times, and in favor of those families that apply early for board during the whole season, a very liberal deduction shall be made. To Parents, I would remark, that I have employed a superior Female Teacher, who will devote her whole time to such children as may be placed under her care.

ANN JOHNSON.
Shocco, May 13 1842. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.
May 4, 1842. 1tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce. Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 21, 1842. 99tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES.

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

LEMONS! LEMONS!!

10 BOXES FRESH LEMONS, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.
June 1, 1842. 4-3w

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture —have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous. It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW,

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without [illegible] is warranted to contain, in a concentrated [illegible] the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in the practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulceration and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the usual vigour of the constitution; and may be used with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in recent cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. Y.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 94tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 100,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—[illegible]

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. [illegible]

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.